

RUSSIA TURNING TO WITTE

HE MAY BE ASKED TO DIRECT HER FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

First Move an Announcement of His Willingness to Accept a Diplomatic Post—Stolypin Is the Obstacle—Failure of Isvolsky's Mission to Austria.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—Periodically Russian politics go adrift and this disturbing phenomenon is followed invariably by the cry "Send for Count Witte." That distinguished man has owed every opportunity in his career to being sent by Ministers who disliked him. When Russian finances were worse even than they are now he was sent to struggle with them, to the inevitable personal failure that is only thrust on a man by influence that wish his destruction. Later, in the revolutionary tumult, he was put again in the foreground by men who foresaw that the Minister who had to temporize and conciliate a disloyal proletariat would be for the rest of his life repugnant to his emperor. But circumstances are stronger than Czar, and Count Witte, after long wanderings as a private citizen abroad, is back in St. Petersburg and is a much discussed figure on the political horizon.

Quite recently, when Russia's foreign policy began to wobble through want of grip, foresight and direction, there was word that Count Witte would be placed at the head of the Foreign Office in place of M. Isvolsky. There are wide intervals of time here between cause and effect, and although the wheels of Russian diplomacy are still grinding something like sheer emptiness, the right man is not yet installed in the right place. Instead his name is put forward as that of successor to M. Mouraviev, Ambassador to Italy, who has died at Rome. Count Witte's friends have now made their first move since his return. They announce that he is willing to enter the service of Russian diplomacy. He feels a strong wish to work actively for Russia's interests, especially in her foreign affairs. His friends avow as plainly as they can his candidacy for office.

Prompt as an echo comes the rejoinder from the camp of M. Stolypin's adherents in the Duma that Count Witte is a dangerous man. One of them, M. Polovtsov, a prominent member of the Octobrist party, which supports the Government's internal policy, has declared publicly that Count Witte while Prime Minister used to let into his working cabinet by one door M. Petrunkevitch, leader of the constitutional reformers, and by another Chrystoff-Nossar, leader of the revolutionary workmen's committee. In one room Count Witte was working out a decree of dictatorship and in another he was pressing gold into the hands of the revolutionary Father Gapon.

Count Witte's friends, however, are not deterred by these charges. "During my presidency of the Council of Ministers, from the date of the October manifesto, 1905, till the eve of the meeting of the first Duma in the following spring, I neither saw nor had dealings with Chrystoff-Nossar nor with Gapon. I was concerned neither with a decree of dictatorship nor payments to Gapon. As for meeting M. Petrunkevitch, he came to me officially with M. Gutshkoff, now leader of the Octobrist party in the Duma, when both were delegates from the Zemstvo Congress."

The significance of this incident turns on Count Witte's eagerness to put himself right with moderate public opinion. It is an axiom of the situation here that Count Witte can have no share in the internal administration of Russia so long as M. Stolypin is Prime Minister, and M. Stolypin has the complete confidence of the Czar and of the majority of the present Duma. Can the two men be brought into the same cabinet, with Count Witte confined exclusively to the domain of foreign policy? The question becomes more pressing as the conviction grows that under the present Foreign Minister, M. Isvolsky, Russia's whole opportunity in the politics of the world is being let drift.

Alone among European capitals St. Petersburg still manages to envelop its diplomacy in the glamour of Disraeli's novels. The society salon, with its high political dances and cavaliers, still survives; its victories count more in a diplomat's career than his record in the lionholes of the Foreign Office; it is better for him to cultivate epigrams than consular reports. This atmosphere of dandyism and ideas invaded the Duma the other day as bodyguard for M. Isvolsky, whose management of his department was up for examination. A cynic essayed to sum up Disraeli after the Berlin congress, when the map of the Balkans as proposed by Russia was cut in pieces by the Russian Power, in the phrase: "His politics are romantic, his romances political, and his whole career is a fiction founded on fact." So far as it signifies the absence of solid foothold this epigram holds good of the Russian Foreign Minister who is trying thirty years after to piece together the broken Berlin treaty. The worst that was said to his face in the Duma in its inquest on his recent mysterious tour among foreign governments came from a lively Radical school teacher, M. Pokrovsky, who asserted that M. Isvolsky had departed a white falcon and returned a black crow, which is picturesque Russian for saying that he had gone out shearing and come home shorn. M. Isvolsky knows that this view of his performances prevails among his countrymen; hence his eagerness to defend his self.

The case for the prosecution, the indictment of having failed in foresight and statesmanship, lights up clearly the dark places in the diplomatic history of the last three months. M. Isvolsky sailed forth in September for a campaign of victory; he was to restore Russia's international reputation, to recoup her for her Manchurian defeats and the shame of political bloodshed at home. He found his first engagement at the castle of Buchlau, the country seat of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron von Aehrenthal, who had been promoted to his present post from his Embassy at St. Petersburg, and he was to spend eight years without inspiring Russians with any fear of him as a potential Machiavelli.

The two statesmen were aware at the time of their meeting at Buchlau that the immediate cause of the Turkish reform committees that England and Russia had agreed during their sovereigns' summer meeting at Libau on a joint programme of Macedonian reform. The Young Turks promptly decided that they would do their reforming themselves, and their resolve had the good will of Anglo-Russian policy. Not so with Austria and Baron von Aehrenthal. He had based all his plans on cooperation with the Sultan's old regime, in particular the Austrian programme of railway construction in the peninsula, which the Austrian Minister announced last spring

RAINS WRITHING REPTILES

ON QUEENSBORO BRIDGE—HERE'S AN ACCOUNT OF IT.

Lizards, Toads and Snakes Came in a Cloud from Some Tropical Region and Glistening in Prismatic Glory Seared Workmen, Press Agent Says.

"Walking a little ways, Engineer Sinclair noticed the steel work of the Bridge and especially the flooring covered with countless numbers of lizards, diminutive toads, snakes of a bright green, bronze and red colors. When the sun shone the mass of writhing, writhing reptiles and toads glistened in prismatic glory. The Engineer said that he had never observed anything like it before. One peculiarity was that the reptiles seemed to take on the color of the red painted structure the longer they remained on the Bridge."

Here indeed was news. The reporters had missed it, but by good fortune the press agent of the Queensboro bridge was on the job. Yes, the Queensboro bridge has a publicity department, maintained by the committee that is organizing a big celebration for the opening of the structure by the business men over in Queens who hope to boom when the highway to Manhattan is traversable.

But about those writhing reptiles glistening in prismatic glory. The publicity department's account starts with circumstantial details of which this is a conscientious abridgment: "A well-eyed man rushed into the office of the Queensboro Bridge Celebration Committee in Long Island City yesterday and declared that something was happening to the big cantilever bridge. He didn't exactly know what it was, but thought it was dreadful from what was told him by the workmen and the watchmen who refuse to go on the structure."

Secretary Humphreys called up Engineer Sinclair and told him that the publicity department's account starts with circumstantial details of which this is a conscientious abridgment: "A well-eyed man rushed into the office of the Queensboro Bridge Celebration Committee in Long Island City yesterday and declared that something was happening to the big cantilever bridge. He didn't exactly know what it was, but thought it was dreadful from what was told him by the workmen and the watchmen who refuse to go on the structure."

When the sun shone on that mass of lizards and tiny snakes they presented a kaleidoscopic spectacle. It was interesting to watch them growing redder in color and assuming the tinge that the Bridge is painted with. The reptiles seemed to take on the color of the Bridge. The Engineer said that he had never observed anything like it before. One peculiarity was that the reptiles seemed to take on the color of the red painted structure the longer they remained on the Bridge."

The lizards, toads and snakes were everywhere on the Bridge. They were, however, thickest on the flooring and the entire mass seemed to be in motion. It might be called the first celebration of the Queensboro Bridge. I doubt whether any artificial means will make the Bridge look as beautiful as I viewed it looking at the sun shining on that mass of life.

"It was long after the noon hour," the publicity man goes on, "that the workmen consented to return to work on the Bridge. The lizards and snakes were everywhere on the Bridge. They were, however, thickest on the flooring and the entire mass seemed to be in motion. It might be called the first celebration of the Queensboro Bridge. I doubt whether any artificial means will make the Bridge look as beautiful as I viewed it looking at the sun shining on that mass of life."

On Monday morning a big batch of cement fell from the Bridge and went down the funnel of the tug Belle Livingston of Communipaw. The cement effectively choked up the funnel and the Captain Horton Staples, had to let off steam to prevent the tug from exploding. Captain Staples resents this interference with his work and threatens to sue the City.

A five gallon pot of red anti-rust paint tipped over Sunday just as the Richard P. Morgan tug was passing the Bridge and the Bridge authorities received a letter from the Company saying that several passengers were drenched with it and were unable to get it off their faces and hands and clothing.

Miss Emeline Broadhurst of Flushing, L. I., in walking over the Bridge Saturday lost both heels on her shoes. The engineers force at Surpin Place, Manhattan, have two carrier pigeons with them to carry messages to the tug. The owners can have them by calling.

HARMON FOR STATE RIGHTS.

Ohio's New Governor Unwilling That Government Be Centralized.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Judge Harmon was inaugurated as Governor of Ohio to-day. A large part of his address was devoted to a discussion of the comparative merits of State and Federal Government.

"If Congress once gets general jurisdiction over all who engage in commerce outside the State the lawmakers may as well turn over the Capitol to a Federal commission and go home." His address in part was as follows: "Uniformity of laws, when desirable, can be had by concerted State action, but the popular instinct rightly clings to the individuality of the States. Our republic could not be what it is if the people of each State had not been free to work out and conduct for themselves, in view of their local conditions, a commonwealth according to their own conceptions. Otherwise the nation would be a mere aggregation of inhabitants, not a true union of States drawing its life from their vitality and strength from their strength."

We must make the State government more broadly active. Its powers are ample and undoubted to grapple with many conditions, and give general concern. For instance, it has absolute control of the corporations of its own creation and of the terms on which corporations of other States may do business here. Why, then, stand by and let the general Government assume to regulate State corporations because they are in interstate commerce? Citizens engaged in that commerce, too, Congress has the same right concerning their personal affairs as with those of State corporations, no more and no less.

We should carefully supervise the creation and extension of corporate rights so that the name of the State shall not be used to decorate securities which do not represent good faith and full value. We should refuse to admit to debt with our citizens corporations not subjected to like precautions. Other States would quickly find themselves compelled to do the same. But if any should persist in letting office boys with typewriters produce certificates of fictitious corporate capital, and pretended domiciles they would soon find the industry unprofitable.

What caused for a time the obscuring of these vital truths about State powers and duties was the unsatisfactory character of our present government. I do not believe their shortcomings have been on the whole any greater than those of the national Government. They touch us much oftener and more closely and we see them at shorter range.

Certainly no State government ever used or would have dared to use taxing power to swell private fortunes or plunge into unparalleled expenditures in the face of a large and growing public debt due to perverting taxation from its primary purpose of raising public revenues.

But whatever the defects of the State governments, they have been chiefly due to lack of timely attention, and our hope is that the State governments will mark the renewal of active interest in them. This is due somewhat to the closer connection which government now has with industry and commerce. The business instincts of our citizens, long absorbed by the officials who collect and spend their money and exercise an authority over them whose possibilities of injury equal if they do not outweigh the likelihood of benefit.

It is due also to the rapid growth in the expense which the ordinary administration of the Government imposes. This has been far beyond what the increase in population would justify, even the growth in the Darwinian theory of natural selection. That is the taking on by animals of the color of their environment.

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SECRET SERVICE, \$20,000,000

THAT AMOUNT SPENT IN A YEAR BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations, which is carrying out the Senate's instructions to investigate the operations of the secret service and other detective bodies employed under the Roosevelt Administration, already has obtained sufficient information to show that in the last year some of money aggregating about \$20,000,000 have been expended in secret investigation under the direction of the President. This knowledge will be used by the Senate committee's subcommittee of inquiry as the basis for a rigid examination into the uses to which such a vast amount of money has been put. Much of the money expended was not appropriated specifically for making investigations of a secret character, but was taken from lump sums placed at the disposal of the Executive to meet contingent expenses.

The criticism of the lavish way in which Government funds have been used for purposes of investigation is becoming very pronounced among Senators and Representatives and they think it is about time to call a halt. Where all the \$20,000,000 was spent is a source of wonder at the Capitol. It is understood that in the speech he will deliver to-morrow on the subject of the Brownsville episode Senator Foraker will endeavor to show that not only was money spent lavishly for purposes of investigation but that it was spent unwisely.

In spite of reports to the contrary it is denied that there is any real basis for the belief that in undertaking to investigate the workings of the Government's secret agencies the Senate and House are making a first step in the direction of causing general trouble for President Roosevelt. The purpose of those inquiries, it is asserted, is to ascertain and prevent further abuses by the Executive and not to place obstacles in the way of the President in performing his legitimate constitutional and legal functions.

There is good reason to believe that the Senate investigation will result in an effort to define in unmistakable terms the relations between the Executive and the legislative branches of the Government and to make clear that moneys appropriated by Congress shall be used only for the purposes for which they were specifically appropriated.

The enormous ramifications of the system of Federal espionage which has grown up largely under the Roosevelt Administration, extending even to the domestic affairs of citizens, are shown by figures quoted to-day by Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. During the last session of Congress the Administration, which is now complaining because \$10,000,000 was taken off the usual appropriation for the secret service division of the Treasury Department, called for very large appropriations for other secret investigations, and these appropriations were actually made by Congress. The several amounts reached the enormous total of \$8,126,000.

While it is only fair to say that a part of this large sum was not expended for investigation, especially secret in character, an enormous amount was intended to further the secret police and investigation work of the Government; the rest was for various inspection work.

Representative Tawney and other members of the House Committee on Appropriations declared to-day that large sums of money have been diverted for other purposes than those designated or intended by the law. The investigation about to be begun by the House is intended to uncover as many of these abuses as possible.

Speaker Cannon to-day named Representatives Olmsted of Pennsylvania, chairman; Olmsted of New Hampshire, chairman of the subcommittee; and Bowers of Mississippi as members of the special committee authorized by the Tawney resolution of last Saturday to investigate the various branches of the Government secret service. Messrs. Olmsted and Bowers are Democrats. Mr. Cannon is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

BOSS GRAFTER ON THE STAND. Convicted Councillman Tells How Officers Were Made for Ordinances. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—William A. Martin, the leader of Pittsburgh grafting Councilmen, who is doing three years in Riverside Penitentiary for the Tube City Railroad grab, was brought from prison to-day and put on the stand by the prosecution against C. S. Cameron, president of the Tube City Railroad Company, who is on trial for bribing Martin. The grafting was still on the stand when court adjourned.

For the first time he told of how Pittsburgh Councilmen are approached by those who want things done. Martin, who is said to be getting \$100,000 a year at the rate of \$10,000 a year from the condemnatory grafting grab even since he has been in prison, was careful not to say anything which might be used against the seven Councilmen who are now under arrest here.

Looking at Cameron, Martin said: "Cameron offered me \$50,000 at last to help the ordinance passed for the railroad. I found he was shoving paper into an envelope and I told him that to contain the \$50,000 and I told him that to contain the \$50,000 just for getting fresh. He said he would pay that and I said a sucker, fell for him again, and here I am. I was to pass the ordinance for the Tube City Railroad Company, who is on trial for bribing Martin. The grafting was still on the stand when court adjourned."

FISCHER-HANSEN CASE AGAIN. Inquiry About Macaluso's Altered Story—Two Witnesses Detained. As the result of an investigation now being carried on by Assistant District Attorney Smyth, two witnesses, Arthur Klesow of 2000 Arthur avenue and Joseph De Verona of 237 West Thirty-eighth street, were put in charge yesterday night. Klesow until very recently was a process server in the District Attorney's office. On the 10th of last month, Fischer-Hansen, lawyer, who was acquitted last June of a charge of extorting \$15,000 from Joseph F. O'Brien of Philadelphia, was the contention of the prosecution in the Fischer-Hansen case that he had written to Tony Macaluso, a bad Italian boss.

B. Altman & Co.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), JAN. 12th.

A SALE WILL TAKE PLACE OF FURS AND FUR GARMENTS INCLUDING A VARIETY OF HIGH-CLASS FURS WHICH HAVE BEEN MUCH REDUCED, AND SPECIAL ASSORTMENTS OF GARMENTS, MUFFS AND NECKPIECES.

ALSO MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS WITH COLLARS OF PERSIAN LAMB (MUSKRAT LINING) AT \$42.00 & \$70.00

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A SPECIAL SALE OF SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS AT 15c. PER YARD.

COMPRISING 20,000 YARDS OF IMPORTED GINGHAMS IN STRIPES AND CHECKS, AND 6,000 YARDS OF IMPORTED FANCY WHITE COTTON MATERIALS, DESIRABLE FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES.

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Electrelle Piano-Player Supreme in musical expression No pumping to take away the pleasure

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COUNTS PRISON TIME TWICE.

Dean Swindler Would Offset Sentence With Federal Sentence.

James B. Kellogg of the "Dean syndicate" of swindlers has been in Sing Sing prison since December 9, 1903, and now seeks to get out on habeas corpus.

Briefly stated Kellogg's argument is that if the Federal courts sentence him to jail after the State courts have sentenced him, before they've been able to get you to jail, because of your appeal, why then, if you go to jail, you serve out both sentences concurrently, which saves a lot of time in jail.

Kellogg was sentenced on April 11, 1900, by Judge Goff to serve seven and a half years in Sing Sing for grand larceny. He got a certificate of reasonable doubt and was released. A year later he was convicted in the United States Circuit Court of using the mails fraudulently and was sentenced to eighteen months in Sing Sing and a fine of \$500. He got a stay of this sentence also on giving a bail bond of \$15,000.

In December, 1903, his appeal in the Federal court was dismissed and his bondman surrendered him. Marshal Henkel took him to Sing Sing and turned him over to the warden.

Kellogg's Federal sentence expired on April 7, 1905, but on March 1, 1905, on the motion of District Attorney Jerome Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, the sentence was extended. The extension was obtained in the State court. Mr. Jerome forwarded a copy of this decision, with the original sentence, to Sing Sing, and holds that Kellogg's State sentence began to run on March 1, 1905, when Justice Fitzgerald's mittimus was filed.

Kellogg got his habeas corpus, which will be returned to-day before Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court. District Attorney Jerome will oppose the theory that two prison terms are to be reckoned concurrent.

HADLEY FOR MANY REFORMS.

Missouri's New Governor Promises to Take No Backward Step.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—Herbert H. Hadley, former Attorney-General of Missouri, was sworn in as Governor to-day at noon by Justice Lamm of the Supreme Court. A blizzard raged outside the Capitol, but the inaugural ceremonies were attended by immense throngs.

Gov. Hadley sounded several important keynotes in his inaugural speech. Sitting at his side was former Governor Folk, who heard the new Executive say there would be no backward step in law enforcement. He promised home rule to the large cities, but the "lid" must stay on; he advocated civil service and merit system for the police forces, exclusion of representatives of liquor interests in politics, prohibition of the sale of liquor in "old clubs" and the giving of local option to residence districts instead of by wards in the cities.

He says the initiative and referendum will not prove a general panacea for public evils, that election boards in large cities should be authorized to appoint judges and clerks who do not live in the ward or precinct in which they serve, that the Senatorial primary law should be repealed and changes made in the primary election law, that a public service corporation commission should be authorized and that a new law prohibiting railroads from issuing passes should be passed.

He favors the regulation of the trusts, the supervision of schools in each county and the appointment of a judicial commission to aid the Supreme Court. He urges changes in the taxation system and also a system of State roads to be built by the State.

The conservation of the State's resources, its forests and waterways, came in for a share of his address, which also required nearly 3,000 words. Gov. Hadley is the first Republican to occupy the Governor's mansion since 1870.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT. Advertisements for THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN may be left at any American District Messenger office in the city.

FEARED TOTAL LOSS OF HAIR.

Scalp had been Scaly for Some Time—After an Attack of Typhoid Fever his Hair Began to Fall Out by the Handful—Now It Is

THICKER THAN EVER THANKS TO CUTICURA

"About two years ago I was troubled with my head being scaly, like dandruff but heavier—almost balding. I washed my head once a week with Cuticura. I never noticed any trouble such as itching or smarting and I never noticed any falling of the hair. But shortly after I had a severe attack of typhoid fever and I was out of the hospital possibly two months when I first noticed the loss of hair, my scalp being still scaly. I started to use a dandruff cure to no effect whatever. And I used a cunine preparation quite freely which did no good either. Whether it was the effect of the fever or some scalp disease I don't know, but I had actually lost hope of saving my hair at all. I could brush it off my coat by the handful. It got so bad that I didn't need to comb it any more—in fact I was afraid to. My brother, who had used the Cuticura Remedies with satisfaction, advised me to try them. After using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and cream, and a box of Cuticura Ointment, the change was surprising. My scalp is now clear and healthy as could be and my hair thicker than ever, whereas six months ago I had my mind made up to be bald in a short time. I will have a photograph taken later and send you one. William F. Steese, 5812 Broad St., Pittsburg, Penn., May 7, '08."

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Resolvent (liquid or pills), afford instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, crusty humors, eczema, rashes, inflammations, irritations and chafings of infants and children, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy and permanent cure, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies fail.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Ointment (25c), Resolvent (50c), and Chocolate Pills (25c), are sold everywhere. Sole Free, 137 Columbia Ave., New York. Sold by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Illustration of a man's head showing hair loss and the use of Cuticura.